

Quarterly Report

Community Security Project, Governance and Rule of Law Programme

Reporting Period	Quarter 1 2015
Government Counterpart	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Federal Ministry of Interior; Puntland, Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation; Somaliland Ministry of Justice
PSG	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics and Cross-cutting: Stabilization The Project also supports: PSG 2: Security, PSG 3: Justice, and PSG 4: Economic Foundations
PSG priority	PSG1, Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the federal government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities
Focus Locations:	Federal level, Puntland and Somaliland
AWP Budget	5,348,606
Available Funds for year	4,232,203
Expenditure to date	427,580

CONTRIBUTING DONORS:



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CDRH	Community Dispute Resolution House
CSI	Community Security Index
CSP	Community Security Project
DCSA	District Conflict and Security Assessments
DFID	Department for International Development
FL	Federal Level
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GROL	Governance and Rule of Law Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MPBG	Measuring Peacebuilding and Governance
MOJRAR	Ministry of Justice Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation
MOIF	Ministry of Interior and Federalism
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCVP	Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PL	Puntland
RBM	Results-Based Management
RoL	Rule of Law
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SC	South Central
SL	Somaliland
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
Y4C	Youth for Change (Joint initiative- UNDP, ILO and UNICEF)
YRE	Youth Re-entry (Pilot Project)

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

At the Federal Level (FL), a new cabinet was appointed by the Federal Somali Government (FSG) and endorsed by the Parliament. This gave an opportunity for UNDP projects to begin discussions regarding the priorities and activities for 2015 with respective line ministries. The security situation in Mogadishu remains volatile. Al Shabaab attacks were prevalent throughout the Q1. External movements and movements on the road are still limited which continue to impact face to face meetings with project partners.

For most of Q1, the Puntland (PL) security situation remained calm and stable. However, from beginning of March there were reports from fresh tensions between militias (loyal to the recently dismissed PL Intelligence Agency Director and Deputy Police Commander) following an increase in police presence and movement of armed technical vehicles. These minimized UN operations throughout the region.

Over the reporting period, Somaliland (SL) remained largely peaceful despite some local clan and political disputes. The Cabinet reshuffle that took place in March has not affected the key project partners. The project remained engaged with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) on the implementation of the Youth Reentry Pilot Project (YRE).

Under output 1, research, knowledge management and capacity building activities were continued under the Measuring Peacebuilding and Governance (MPBG) component implemented by the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) and funded under a three year agreement with the UK Department for International Development (DFID). In Q1, seven District Conflict and Security Assessments (DCSAs) were carried out for Berbera, Gabiley and Sheikh in SL, Garowe and Galkayo in PL, and Jowhar and Kismayo in South Central (SC). Draft reports are currently being finalised. In addition, the Community Security Index (CSI) continued to add to the bank of knowledge and research across all three regions with completion of the pilot phase. CSP carried out the second and third waves of data collection under the CSI in partnership with the District Councils of Burao and Odweyne in SL and Garowe and Gardo in PL. The CSP partnered with a Local NGO in SC to collect data from Daynile and Hamar Jajab.

In support to output 2, the CSP has continued to develop the partnership and frameworks for implementation of Community Dispute Reconciliation and Trauma healing initiative at the FL. In PL, the CSP continued to engage with the Minister of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation (MOJRAR) where the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) component of the CSP has gained momentum with increased interest and activities in the more remote locations (Eyl, Burtinle and Dhahar).

Under output 3, while economic rehabilitation of vulnerable young adults and social rehabilitation of adolescents by CSP's partners (ILO and UNICEF) under Youth for Change (Y4C) Joint initiative Phase II is under good progress, preparatory activities have already begun for the next intake of Y4C beneficiaries in PL and SC, where the partner selection process was launched and orientation trainings are being designed. The CSP remained engaged with the Somaliland Ministry of Justice (MOJ) for implementation of the Youth Reentry (YRE) Pilot project in Hargeisa SL.

Under outputs 2 and 3, the Community Security Project (CSP) continued to strengthen its relationship with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and the Ministry of Interior and Federalism (MOIF) at the federal level in further developing mechanisms for monitoring and coordination of the Community Dispute Resolution and Trauma Healing (CBRTH) initiatives and expansion of the Y4C at the FL.

SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

OUTPUT 1 –QUALITY CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF SOMALI COMMUNITIES IS MADE AVAILABLE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY RELATED PROGRAMMING.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Under *output 1.1: The Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is operational and District Conflict and Security Assessments (DCSAs) are collected from each region of Somalia*, through the successful partnership with OCVP. The CSP continues to support the collection, analysis and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative data on governance and peacebuilding that contribute to a better understanding of the context and underlying causes of conflict at community level. The research undertaken in Q1 by OCVP resulted in 6 new DCSAs (Berbera in SL, Garowe and Galkayo in PL, and Jowhar and Kismayo in SC) and 2 comparative Reports (Sheikh and Garowe).

The Research Support Analyst (UNDP UNV) has added value to the ongoing work by identifying core areas for improvement and fine-tuning of staff skills in the areas of data collection, analysis and scientific writing as well as areas for building overall organizational capacity to the institution. With this support, UNDP, DFID and the OCVP will be able to see that the quality of the end products (research Documents and Policy Briefs) elaborated by the OCVP is on an international standard.

Activities in Q2 will focus on (1) Printing and dissemination of Sheikh, Jawhar and Garowe Reports; (2) New waves of data collection missions in the districts of Borama, Burao, Baligubadle, Adaado, Hobyo, Baidao and Qardho; (3) Publication of 4 comparative reports; (4) Translation of 8 reports into Somali language.

Under *output 1.2. The Community Security Index (CSI) was operationalized across all 3 Somali regions*. The CSP has completed the Pilot phase of data collection which included three waves of Quantitative and qualitative data collection. Quantitative results are available on the interactive database to show changes in trends from one wave to the next. The draft reports are being finalised and lessons learned are being consolidated into a full evaluation report (to be available in Q2).

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of DCSAs and district comparative analysis produced. Number of Qualitative and Quantitative comparative reports available Number of references to DCSAs and comparative data analysis in peace and security related programming 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8 District Conflict and Security Assessments (DCSAs), 2 district comparative data analyses and 4 policy briefs. Data collected under 2014 pilot phase of Community Security Index No existing evidence on use of DCSAs and comparative data analysis in peace and security related programming 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19 DCSAs carried out and 10 district comparative data analyses completed. Qualitative and Quantitative comparative reports available for 10 districts 5 explicit references to DCSAs and comparative data analysis in UN peace and security related programme documents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 new DCSAs (Berbera and Sheikh in SL, Garowe and Galkayo in PL, and Jowhar and Kismayo in SC). Three DCSAs (Sheikh in SL, Garowe in PL, and Jowhar in SC) have been sent to print along with the comparative report for the Sheikh district. These are available on the OCVP website. Dissemination sessions are scheduled for April 27 in each of these three districts. Garowe, Galkayo and Kismayo reports will go for print and dissemination in Q2. 2 Comparative study Reports (Sheikh in SL and Garowe in PL) are completed highlighting the changes in security trends, perceptions and key findings from 2013 to

		2015. 3. Number of references is not available yet.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities
1.1. The Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is operational and District Conflict and Security Assessments (DCSAs) are collected from each region of Somalia		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to production, management and dissemination of knowledge and evidence on conflict, safety and security in Somalia, including information on vulnerability and special needs of girls and women, through direct engagement and financial support (grants) to OCPV¹. 2. Advise the OCPV in the elaboration of 19 DCSAs and 10 district comparative data analyses across the three Somali regions through the support of 1 international UNV Research Support Analyst (using sex-disaggregated data & analysis). 3. Conduct financial audit of OCPV 4. Evaluate OCPV capacity using Organizational Capacity Assessment tool (UNDP POET) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data disseminations workshops will be held next quarter. All published reports are available on the OCPV website. 2. 6 new DCSAs completed (Berbera in SL, Garowe and Galkayo in PL, and Jowhar and Kismayo in SC) and 2 comparative Reports (Sheikh and Garowe). An international UNV research specialist was hired for the supervision and quality control of the OCPV DCSAs. 3. Financial audit of OCPV planned to be carried out in Q2, 2015 by an external audit firm. 4. An external evaluation firm was identified and an evaluation team is expected to arrive in Hargeisa in Mid-April (from International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc). The assessment will cover institutional capacity development support, particularly in the field of M&E and results verification to DfID and the organisations it works with. Evaluation will be conducted in Q 2, 2015. 	
1.2. Community Security Index (CSI) is operational across all 3 Somali regions and sex disaggregated data is collected on a quarterly basis (including quantitative surveys and qualitative information on impact of governance and rule of law interventions)		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the Social Impact indicators for better streamlined methodology (including gender sensitive-indicators) 2. Establish capacity (women and men) for research at local level. 3. Build Capacities of the research units, and overall M&E functioning at the district level through trainings (including how to collect sex-disaggregated data, gender analysis skills and gender sensitive M&E) 4. Facilitate regular district level sex-disaggregated data collection and incident reporting in 6 districts: Burao, Odweyne in Somaliland; Gardo, Garowe in Puntland; Daynile, Hamar Jajab in South Central Somalia. 5. Extend regular district level sex-disaggregated data collection and incident reporting in 6 existing districts under pilot phase and expand into 4 new districts (1 to be identified district in Somaliland, 1 to be identified district in Puntland; 2 to be identified districts in South Central Somalia based on priority newly-recovered districts under stabilization interventions). 6. Ensure qualitative surveys are tailored to understand quantitative trends 7. Ensure data and information gathered is translated into English and disseminated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The initiative will be expanded in Q2 and 3 of 2015. The methodology for regular and routine data collection will be reviewed and revised according to lessons learned from the Pilot phase. In 2014, the Social Impact indicators were narrowed down to show the most statistically significant questions. 2. During the Pilot Phase, Research Units (1 data coordinator and 2 enumerators) were established at the local level under the district councils in Burao and Odweyne in Somaliland; and in Gardo and Garowe in Puntland; and under a local Partner in Mogadishu where 1 data coordinator supervised 2 enumerators in Daynile and Hamar Jajab. In the next phase of implementation, a capacity development plan will be included for strengthen skills in all target areas. 3. No new trainings took place in Q1. All research Units underwent qualitative and quantitative data collection trainings in 2014. New capacity building exercises and trainings will be implemented with expansion of the CSI in Qs 2 and 3. 4. CSI data is collected in regular intervals of every two months. DRAFT quantitative reports for Waves 1 -3 were completed and will be finalized in Q2. DRAFT Qualitative Report is completed for Wave 1 covering all 6 districts. Wave 2 will be completed in Q2. All 3 waves of data are uploaded to database. 	

¹ The Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP) is a Somali non-political, non-denominational, non-governmental organisation founded in June 2009.

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Extension of Initiative is planned for Q2. The key evaluation of the Pilot Phase has commenced and a report with recommendations will be available in Q2. .6. Thorough review of qualitative material will be included in the evaluation of the Pilot Phase.7. All data results are in English at this time. |
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Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

- ✓ OCVP DCSA Reports: Berbera, Gabiley and Sheikh in SL Garowe and Galkayo in PL, and Jowhar and Kismayo in SC).
- ✓ Draft OCVP Comparative Analysis Report: Garowe
- ✓ OCVP Publications available at: www.ocvp.org
- ✓ Draft UNDP-FORCIER CSI Reports: Quantitative Waves 1, 2 and 3, Qualitative Wave 1
- ✓ CSI dashboard: <http://undp.somaliaresearch.com/dashboard>

OUTPUT 2 – FORMAL AND INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS ARE STRENGTHENED TO CARRY OUT RECONCILIATION PROCESSES, DIALOGUE AND ENHANCE SOCIAL COHESION.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output			
<p>Under output 2.1. <i>At least 900 Community Members (50% women, 50% men) in 4 districts (Beletweyne, Baidoa and 2 in Kismayo) benefit from increased social reconciliation through community dialogue and trauma healing sessions.</i> The CBRTH Pilot Initiative was designed to instigate a process of social reconciliation and trauma healing at the community level, forge links between individuals and groups with a stake in social reconciliation, make the community work part of a wider conversation, and lay the foundations for successful community work on local governance. Specifically, the initiative will (a) Support collective trauma healing through the tried and tested ‘Peace Tree’ method; (b) Carry out civic dialogue and prioritization; (c) Produce district social Profiles based on the reconciliation activities; and (d) Carry out immediate social impact evaluation after the trauma on direct participants and the community at large using data captured by volunteers with an innovative mobile application system. Agreements have been developed and the CBRTH will commence in Q2 2015.</p> <p>In Q2, activities will focus on (1) recruitment of 2 area reconciliation specialists (local consultants); (2) commence reconciliation and collective trauma healing activities; (3) carry out civic dialogue and community dialogue on district priorities in 2 districts; (4) ensuring access to information on 4 community/district social profiles based on the reconciliation activities.</p> <p>Under output 2.2. <i>Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism is functional and compatible with formal justice system in Puntland.</i> Under the Alternative Dispute Resolution component (funded by Denmark), a grand total of 605 cases (381 in Bossaso and 224 in Garowe) were recorded under the ADR mechanism in 2014. Out of this, 560 (or 93%) were resolved and 45 are still pending. The construction of Community Dispute Resolution (CDR) house in Garowe was completed and handed over to the MOJ-RAR and traditional practitioners. The bidding process of CDR houses in Dhahar and Burtinle is finished. Burtinle and Bossaso construction commenced while Dhahar will begin in Q2 2015. A total of 115 sheiks and elders have been trained on the ADR processes and procedures.</p> <p>In Q2, the CSP plans to complete the Bossaso CDR House construction and ensure the constructed CDRH (Dhahar, Burtinle and Bossaso) are functioning and operational. This ADR component will be Integrated under the new Rule of Law Programme.</p>			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communities (districts) where attitudes of community members towards social reconciliation and cohesion has changed positively Number of CDR Spaces established in Puntland and functioning case recording system in place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not available. Will be collected within first three months of implementation. Results of number of CDR spaces in 2014 (2: one in Bossaso and 1 in Garowe). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 communities (districts) with improved attitudes of community members towards social reconciliation and cohesion 5 Community Dispute Resolution Spaces established in Puntland and a functioning case recording system in place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communities not measured yet. As per the signed 2015 AWP, activities are planned to commence in Q2. 5 Community Dispute Resolution houses are functioning and cases are being recorded routinely by ADR staff in Burtinle, Bossaso, Eyl, Garowe and Dhahar.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<p>2.1. At least 900 Community Members (50% women, 50% men) in 4 districts (Beletweyne, Baidoa and 2 in Kismayo) benefit from increased social reconciliation through community dialogue and trauma healing sessions.</p>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, assess and recruit local IP to carry out dialogue healing sessions based on established methodology (completed Q4 2014) 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Partner (SOYDEN). Implementing Partner designed the community volunteer tool kits (60 copies). 1st Installment of the project is disbursed on 18th 	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Recruit 2 Area Reconciliation Specialists (local consultants) with gender skills specified in ToRs to oversee implementation of activities 3. Support reconciliation and collective trauma healing through the tried and tested Peace Tree method in 4 districts; 4. Carry out civic dialogue and community dialogue, with equal participation of girls and boys, women and men, on district priorities in 2 districts; 5. Produce and publish 4 community/district Social Profiles based on the reconciliation activities (including highlights of any gender specific information); 6. Assess the immediate social impact of the interventions through data (sex-disaggregated, where possible) captured by trained volunteers. 	<p>February, 2015. 21st March 2015, new amendment has been agreed and approved by UNDP and Project activities will commence early April (Q2).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Activities delayed (see above). Activities will commence early of April (Q2). 3. As per the AWP, activities will commence early of April (Q2). 4. As per the AWP, activities will commence early of April (Q2). 5. As per the AWP, activities will commence early of April (Q2). 6. As per the AWP, activities will commence early of April (Q2). Assessment will be carried out after intervention has commenced
<p>2.2. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism is functional and compatible with formal justice system in Puntland</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish 5 Community Dispute Resolution Spaces in Garowe, Bosasso, Eyl, Dahar and Burtinle 2. Record 50-100 cases that are solved through ADR in each CDR 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 Community Dispute Resolution houses are functioning in Bossaso, Garowe and Burtinle in the newly constructed permanent centres (UNDP In-kind support); in Eyl in the UNDP funded youth Centre; and in Dhahar in a temporary rented centres. Construction of the permanent CDRH in Dhahar has commenced. 2. 303 cases are recorded (out of 200 target cases for Q1 2015). More specifically 63 cases were recorded in Dhahar; 65 cases were recorded in Burtinle; 72 in Eyl; 40 in Garowe; and 63 in Bossaso.
<p>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ IP monthly reports and monthly verification visits, ✓ CSP staff BTORs from site visits to CDRHs ✓ Meeting minutes/ Notes to file on agreed points from CSP staff, implementing partners and counterparts. 	

OUTPUT 3 – SOCIAL AND CIVIC REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT TOOLS FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT ARE CREATED AND APPLIED ACROSS THE REGIONS TO INCREASE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN BUILDING A PEACEFUL SOCIETY.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Under output 3.1. 477 graduates (at least 30% female) from the social rehabilitation component of Youth for Change Phase II are supported and provided livelihood and income generation opportunities, with a third year of funding committed by the Government of Japan (GOJ), the Y4C Joint initiative, Phase II was carried out in collaboration with ILO and UNICEF beginning in May 2014. This helped contribute to maintaining momentum and results in providing socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for 500 youth across the three regions. Out of the initially registered 500 youth, 477 youth graduated from social rehabilitation and were subsequently handed over to ILO in Q4 of 2014. These youth will complete the full process by May 2015.

This initiative will continue for a fourth intake of youth under output 3.2. Social and civic development together with livelihood and income generation opportunities are provided for 380 vulnerable and at-risk youth (at least 30% female) while 350 children (of which minimum 30% are girls) are provided with life skills based education ensuring their development in 4 Districts of the Puntland and South/Central Somali regions. Funds were received in Q1 and the partner selection process was launched. Full orientation sessions and preparatory activities will continue in Q2 2015 by the joint agencies.

Lessons learned from implementation of the Pilot phase through Y4C Phase I demonstrated the need to engage the legal criminal justice sector in order to support governmental structures to formally incorporate appropriate rehabilitation mechanisms into the criminal justice process. With the experience and knowledge of providing social rehabilitation and integration options for at-risk youth who often find themselves in conflict with the law/ in prison, in consultation with the MoJ the CSP, developed the framework for a parole/ reintegration programme upon release from the prison under 3.3. A Parole System is functional in Somaliland and includes provision of social and civic reintegration services. This initiative was launched in Hargeisa as the Youth Re-entry (YRE) Pilot Project which has supported the development of a Parole system, established draft regulations (pending the approval of the Prison Act), and a structure for the conditional release to follow.

In Q1, 70 (Female: 28 Male: 42) young ex-offenders graduated from a social and civic reintegration programme modelled and customized on that of Y4C. The YRE has provided support to Policy through development of Draft Parole Regulations and a supportive policy framework in line with the new Prison Act under Article 33 and 34. In 2014, an international expert developed Draft Parole Regulations and training materials, however due to delays at the Somaliland MOJ and Upper house, the legislative framework has yet to be endorsed.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of youth empowered towards positive social development and engaged in meaningful community initiatives 2. Number of social and civic development modules endorsed by educational authorities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2818 adult youth (521 women) provided with social, civic and economic rehabilitation and development opportunities between 2011 and 2014; 2,140 children and adolescents (265 girls) provided with social rehabilitation, psychosocial support, family reunification support and transfer to formal education partners between 2011 and 2014 proven and tested methodology established; experience in doing extended outreach in remote areas 2. 477 adult youth (221 women) graduated from the social rehabilitation component 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 50% of graduates rehabilitated socially 2. At least 50% of graduates rehabilitated economically 3. At least 2 social and civic development modules are endorsed by educational authorities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 95% of Phase II Y4C beneficiaries graduated from the social rehabilitation component and are now enrolled in the Economic reintegration component under ILO partners. . 2. Cannot measure Phase II, Youth will graduate in May 2015. See baseline for results to date. 3. Discussions for integration of the curriculum and endorsement by the MOE are underway

	Youth for Change Phase II in 2014		
	3. No clear non-formal curricula exists		
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
3.1. 477 graduates (at least 30% female) from the social rehabilitation component of Youth for Change Phase II are supported and provided livelihood and income generation opportunities.			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide vocational skills training 2. Provide enterprise/financial literacy training 3. Provide cash grants 4. Carry out tracer/follow-up study of beneficiaries 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 477 adult youth (221 women) graduated from the social rehabilitation component Y4C Phase II in 2014 and were handed over to ILO in Q4 2014. This included 185 in Mogadishu (F: 84, M: 101), 60 in Baidoa (F:19, M:41), 78 in Gardo (F: 53, M:25), 75 in Bossaso (F:38, M:37), and 79 in Burao (F:27, M:52). Number variation occurs from the replacements of drop outs in early stages. In Q1 all youth remained enrolled in vocational skills training under ILO partners. The youth are expected to graduate from Economic reintegration (provided by ILO IPs) in May of 2015. 2. Provided by ILO partners throughout Q1. 3. As per the AWP, this activity will be provided by ILO partners in Q2. 4. As per the AWP, this activity will be provided by the Joint agencies in Q2. The tracer study will include beneficiaries from the Pilot, Phase I and Phase II. 	
3.2. Social and civic development together with livelihood and income generation opportunities are provided for 380 vulnerable and at-risk youth (at least 30% female) while 350 children (of which minimum 30% are girls) are provided with life skills based education ensuring their development in 4 Districts of the Puntland and South/Central Somali regions.			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and sensitize voluntary youth beneficiaries in consultation with various stakeholders (DPSCs, local authorities, community); 2. Print training manuals for use by trainers and beneficiaries 3. Carry out HACT-based capacity assessment of implementing partners, including MOYS 4. Train and familiarize a local partner and/or District Council (DC) staff in the social and civic rehabilitation material and methodology; 5. Establish a system for registration and case management to be operated at the local level by the DC/project staff; 6. Provide youth (at least 30% female) with social and civic development and rehabilitation (Social Skills/Civic Education, Peacebuilding, Governance and Rule of Law, Youth Empowerment/leadership, Gender, HIV) training and mentoring in collaboration with a local partner and/or the DC and Community Volunteer Mentors; 7. Link beneficiaries to viable economic reintegration options; 8. Strengthen the social contract between the community and disenfranchised youth through community volunteer projects (50% of these activities should target gender issues – such as one day campaign against FGM and SGBV) in 4 target districts 9. Engage with the MoYS (in collaboration with other ministries like MoE) through technical and financial support (placement of 2 advisors) to initiate the establishment of social development as a basis for future non-formal curricula in Somalia and increase governmental ownership and management (M&E) of the youth social and civic rehabilitation process. 10. Assess livelihood training needs for beneficiaries 11. Design and deliver flexible and appropriate training and non-packages (functional financial 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per the AWP, this activity will be provided by the Joint agencies in Q2. Preparatory activities have commenced which include planning of the Partner's Orientation Workshop, fine tuning the manuals and working with UNFPA and the Gender Unit on materials for Gender Mainstreaming and Family planning and HIV/AIDS awareness. 2. As per the AWP, this activity will commence in Q 2 2015, when funding is released. 3. As per the AWP, this activity will commence in Q2. An Expression of Interest was initiated in Q1. Applicants will be evaluated in Q2 and those who meet minimum UNDP standards will be assessed for capacity before engagement. 4. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q2. 5. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q2. 6. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q2. 7. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q3. 8. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q3. 9. Discussions are underway with the MOYS at the Federal Level for integration of the curriculum into the Non-Formal Education. 10. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q3 (under ILO). 11. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q3 (under ILO). 12. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under ILO). 13. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4(under ILO). 14. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q2 (under UNICEF). 15. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q2 (under UNICEF). 16. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q3. (under UNICEF). 	

<p>literary, vocational and enterprise training)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Provide support through grants and provision for tools 13. Provide business development services including job placements and host trainers support schemes 14. Identify child and adolescent beneficiaries; raise awareness within communities. 15. Install CPIMS Case management system for child and adolescent caseload and train managers. 16. Provide Social rehabilitation and skills development: Life Skills Based Education and Vocational Training, Protection Services (psychosocial, legal and medical) 17. Provide access to Formal Education, Family Reunification, Sports for Peace, Cultural Activities. 18. Carry out tracer/follow-up study of beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. As per the AWP, this activity shall commence in Q4 (under UNICEF). 18. As per the AWP, this activity will be provided by the Joint agencies in Q4.
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3.3. A Parole System is functional in Somaliland and includes provision of social and civic reintegration services

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the development of the regulatory framework for Parole in Somaliland 2. Provide social and civic development support to 70 young ex-offenders in Hargeisa 3. Construct a Parole Rehabilitation Centre under the MOJ 4. Establish community based monitoring system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft Parole Regulations and training materials were developed in 2014, yet are still pending finalisation of the Prison act (Somaliland Ministry of Justice). The Parole system is not functional and the activity was deferred. A comprehensive report was completed by the International Expert on the capacities of the MOJ to implement the Parole Project (January 2015). The report takes stock of the progress and commends the achievements to date but also underlines the areas for further improvement and action (including approval of the Prison Act) for achieving a functional parole system in SL. The international Expert consultant's contract was extended on a no-cost basis to complete the Regulations once the legislative framework is endorsed. 2. Given the above delays, there were no official Parolees granted conditional release. Therefore, the CSP used donor funding to provide 70 youth ex-offenders/vulnerable youth (including 28 female) social rehabilitation. The social rehabilitation component of the YRE ended in February in Hargeisa SL. A graduation ceremony was held for 70 youth (including 28 females) ex-offenders or community referrals. 3. Construction of the Rehabilitation Centre commenced in January 2014. The quarter ends with all construction activities on target and expected to be completed by the end of June 2015. 4. A community based monitoring committee was established under the guidance of the MOJ. This consisted of 30 community members (F:15 and M:15) who were trained and sensitised on the Parole concept and processes.
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Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Draft Parole Regulations ✓ Draft Parole Training Materials ✓ Final report/ Evaluation of MOJ capacities and recommendations for a way forward. ✓ CSP staff BTORs from site visits to centres ✓ Meeting minutes/ Notes to file on agreed points from CSP staff, implementing partners and counterparts.
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OUTPUT 4 – PROJECT EFFECTIVELY MANAGED

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

Throughout Q1, the CSP staff have focused on wrapping up carry over activities from 2014 (CSI, ADR and YRE), and developing strategy and new agreements for activities in 2015.

The CSP is currently staffed with a total of 10 staff (3 international: 1 international (P-2), 1 international UNV (research support analyst), 1 international (Project manager), and 7 national staff: 3 in South Central: 1 SC 10 (team leader), 1 SC 9 (Social and Civic Integration officer), SC 6 (Project Assistant); 1 national SC 9- social and civic development officer in Somaliland; 3 national staff in Puntland: 1 national SC 10 (team Leader), 1 SC 6 (project associate).

Coordination meetings and information sessions included:

Seven missions were conducted (4 in SL and 3 in PL while missions in SC were limited to meetings with partners in Mogadishu as no relevant activities are currently taking place outside). A comprehensive monitoring plan has been established and 8 monitoring missions were held and monitoring was completed on target in Q1.

In SL, a meeting between UNDP OCVF was held on 16 February, a meeting was held with Forcier consulting to discuss wrapping up the Pilot phase and the way forward for the CSI, a monitoring visit to the YRE Social Rehabilitation Centre in Hargeisa was carried out on 15th January, a monitoring visit to the Social Rehabilitation Centre in Hargeisa on 27th January and a monitoring Visit to the YRE Community Volunteer Activity on 29th January. All monitoring missions ensured Project activities were on point for the YRE pilot.

In PL, the CSP Puntland team carried out numerous planned missions to project site locations including Burtinle (18-27 January 2015) and Dhahar (15-18 February) to monitor ADR activities. In addition to that, the CSP supported a mission (in conjunction with UNDP's PREP) on 8-16 February in order to conduct a full assessment of the coastal areas where implementation of the Alternative Livelihood to Piracy initiative will take place. This initiative is expected to commence in Q2 and will be implemented jointly with the UNDP PREP.

In SC regular meetings were held with the MOYS and the MOIF to discuss planning of the Youth programming and the PBF respectively. In Q1, the CSP supported three monthly coordination meetings with MoYS and Y4C stakeholders (UNICEF, ILO and NGOs) which included updates on progress, challenges and way forward (held on 11 February, 26 February and 31 March). The CSP also supported the MOIF in the organisation of two project board meetings under the PBF/Stabilization project to speed up preparatory activities including staff recruitment, financial; set-up and endorsement of Annual Work Plan & budget. The meetings are aimed to regularly update the project board on the status of the Peace Building Fund (PBF) funded project.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Board meetings held regularly Programme monitoring missions conducted periodically Midterm AWP review conducted 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2014 Project Board meetings held in Q3. Monitoring missions from 2014 No Mid-term review conducted in 2014 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Four Project Boards held in 2015 Monitoring missions are held for each project component once per month 1 Mid-term Review of the AWP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic review meetings are scheduled for early Q2 2015 where the Senior and Programme management will review key results of 2014 and planning for 2015. Board Meeting will be held in Q2 8 monitoring missions were held. Monitoring missions are on target Mid-term review will be scheduled for Q3.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management Team established Project Staff Recruited 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic review meetings are planned for Q2 2015. Project fully staffed. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Oversight through quarterly project boards 4. Efficient project and operations support provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Project Board meetings will be held Q2. 4. The project has 2 Project Assistants who have been trained in Procurement and Finance. More advanced training will be conducted in Q2 (in-depth Atlas trainings, Asset management, and procurement procedures).
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Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project Board meeting minutes from Q3 2014 ✓ BTORs from staff missions Q1 2015 ✓ Staff TORs ✓ CSP organogram |
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SECTION 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (GENDER, PEACE AND CONFLICT, HUMAN RIGHTS)

Inherently, the main focus of the CSP is to develop grassroots interventions to building peace and security. In these efforts, the CSP has mainstreamed gender awareness and inclusion into its programming.

Since 2009 the project was involved in activities that relate to youth initiatives designed to target those actors and victims of violence in crime and violence. Thus, the project staff are well versed with gender and human rights mainstreaming with the project and that has led to the successful completion of the youth re-entry pilot project in Hargeisa.

Targeting the most vulnerable of society. The youth programming is designed to target the most vulnerable and at-risk young women and men of the communities. All beneficiaries of the social rehabilitation programming will receive these trainings.

Increasing access to foundational education services. The social rehabilitation training consists of 7 modules. These include Social Skills, Peacebuilding, Governance and Rule of Law, Leadership and Youth Empowerment, Gender, HIV/AIDS and Family Planning and last, the Environment. Youth also receive training in Literacy and Numeracy, Koranic studies and Extra-curricular (sports, arts and drama).

This core training provides youth with specific skills on stress management, self-esteem, self-worth, basic mediation, negotiation, conflict resolution, leadership and public speaking. The youth are equipped with social and civic skills that will facilitate their inclusion into the community as positive and trustworthy citizens. In Q1, the CSP has redesigned the Gender Manual which contains material on Gender and Human rights.

Promoting Female Inclusion. Y4C activities were in a in-between engagement phase whereby in Q4 2014, the CSP handed over 477 beneficiaries (46% or 221 women) to ILO to complete the Y4C programme by enrolling them in trainings on economic skills. Therefore Q1 focused on wrapping up agreements with partners and preparing for the next phase of implementation. The beneficiaries will complete the Y4C economic reintegration package (facilitated by ILO partners) in Q2 2015.

Under the YRE, 70 community ex-offenders and at risk youth, which included 40% or 28 women, graduated from social rehabilitation in Q1 2015. In addition 1 female was hired as a Centre manager for the Social Rehabilitation Training and 1 more Female was hired for the development of the Case Management System. Of the 75 community participants trained in the overall Parole concept and system, monitoring and evaluation, as well as psycho-social aspects of working with traumatized/ incarcerated individuals, 20% (15) were women. The YRE pilot phase is perceived to have positive impact on the lives of the youth beneficiaries whereby the youth are now seen as active members of their communities.

Giving Vulnerable Groups a Voice through Research. The work under the OCPV and the CSI are designed to take in the perceptions and experiences of men and women through quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews and present this disaggregated data and interviews with key women and women's groups and IDPs. Under these research endeavors, the CSP contributes to better understanding the needs of the people while giving vulnerable groups a voice.

Understanding the social impact of stabilisation and development efforts. In addition, with the increasing bank of knowledge resulting from the OCPV and the CSI, a grounded understanding of the Somali context and experience is being better documented. In this sense, information becomes a powerful tool to help shape interventions and policy towards needs and evidence based programming and prioritization.

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

Transition planning. Developing mechanisms for the transitions in planning and implementation modalities needs thorough consideration. The PBF funding through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund national window is currently being finalized in New York. However, urgent support was needed to proceed and ensure continuity of the ongoing stabilization processes. In order to bridge delays in the first financial transfers from the PBF, the UNDP Somalia Country Office is advancing a first month loan, to enable the project activities to proceed in line with the agreed project document and work plan.

Providing support to infrastructure developments. In 2014, the CSP provided support to a number of infrastructure projects. This includes the four CDRH in PL and the Rehabilitation Centre in SL. In all cases, procuring the land and commencing construction proved to be somehow more complicated than expected. Ensuring agreements between the government and the communities on ownership and use of land is a lengthy process and must be approached in a conflict sensitive manner. In Bossaso, this is currently an issue whereby the government has requested individuals to move in order to provide space. Such negotiations will take time. Future infrastructure projects should take into consideration the land / property issues well in advance in order to ensure that there is no harm done.

Planning for Legislative frameworks. In SL, the approval of the Prison Act has been pending since late 2013. This has had a negative impact on all efforts to develop a Parole System. Such uncertainties must be taken into account and contingency plans drawn up whereby the realistic timelines for such developments is considered and activities are planned for in a better complementary way. In the future, UNDP projects agencies should limit the amount of resources committed to initiatives with pending legislative frameworks.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
General in all regions	The complexity of the project exceeds the capacity of the counterparts and implementing agencies	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building of counterparts and implementing agencies -Quarterly partners workshops to explain the project and get input and feedback -Perform strict capacity assessment for the selection of implementation partners -Distribute adequate guidance material -Facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience -International technical specialists to back stop partners. -Revise project approaches as needed during implementation (iterative approach)
	Limited national capacity to implement community safety policies (coordination by Ministries)	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training on theory and practice of CSP interventions. -Ensure capacity development plans are in place and enacted. -Support the ministry to convey and chair coordination meetings at 'state', regional, and district level
	Community security interventions undermine existing indigenous coping mechanisms	low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure existing indigenous mechanisms are identified and built into the project -Include a mapping of endogenous resources into the diagnosis of violence -Ensure wide participation in the process of elaboration of the CSP

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
	Project implemented on too small a scale to achieve an overall impact	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Select target areas strategically -Facilitate synchronisation of all actors in community safety and security -Base interventions on a detailed diagnosis of violence -Develop a common framework to ensure other actors adopt similar approaches and principles
	Participation of women and youth in the process remains tokenistic	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure proper evaluation of women and youth participation -Develop and implement a pragmatic toolkit and capacity evaluation methodology adapted to the Somali context -Develop and disseminate materials on women's empowerment and inclusion.
	The intervention of the international community into local peace initiative disrupt the process and its legitimacy	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintain a low foot prints by the international community -Ensure a community driven approach -Sensibility towards voluntarism -Ensure ownership of the process involving civil society and local NGO to participate in all the steps of elaboration and execution, -Encourage the emergence of new civil society groups.
	Insecurity disrupts project delivery	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure delivery through accepted local actors -Include strategic/security criteria in the selection of implementing partners -Consult implementing partners on delivery modalities -Build partners' capacity for strategic analysis and their understanding of the overall goal
	Control of the Resource Centres for Peace	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure peacebuilding centres are established through a broad-based and transparent process, -Ensure partnership with local authority and community representative -Draft and build consensus for the establishment and management of the

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
				centres -Withhold funds/work until adequate process guarantees are offered
	Data collection efforts seen as threatening	Medium	Low	-Ensure the purpose of data collection is well understood, -Implement information campaign in target areas -Secure ministerial support for data collection exercise -Focus on detailed rules and regulations to ensure security of data stored with the Observatory, as well as appropriate
	Implementation partners do not coordinate their activities adequately	Medium	Low	-Develop information exchange and coordination mechanisms between project partners -Organisation of regular partners workshops to discuss roles and responsibilities -Encourage horizontal exchanges between project partners
	Raised expectations by the beneficiaries and the community	Low	Medium	-Establish a comprehensive communication strategy -Create uniform messages -Keep the national counterparts continuously involved and informed -Ensure close cooperation and coordination among stakeholders
South Somalia Central	Local implementation partners threatened due to their connection with the UN system (international community)	Medium	Low	-Ensure a low UNDP footprint and in particular avoid overt UNDP branding -Position UNDP within broader framework -Refrain from using UNDP logo in documents and activities -Consult local implementation partners on further risk mitigation strategies
	The insecurity level has increase beyond a point where the civil society cannot	High	Medium	-Commitment to remain engaged with the civil society providing a spring board for peace building approach. -Capacity building of the civil society in second track diplomacy

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
	have an impact in peace building			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support the emergence of new civil society movement pro-peace -Support social cohesion activities
	Lack of legitimate local authorities and/or police to work with the project	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Collaboration established with the local actors -Regular consultations are held in the framework of community committees/ District Peace Committees, the District Commissioners, and the Government Administration
	Changes in political landscape (counterparts) disrupts activities	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Seek broad consensus on approach advocated -Engage multiple government ministries at both political and technical levels in project discussions -Also engage directly with local authorities
	Limited political buy-in compromises the effectiveness of the approach	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Involve and consult counterparts at all stages of project development and implementation -Appoint a focal point in key ministries to work with the project team on a regular basis -Organise regular coordination meeting between all key state holders -Develop UNDP partners to become ambassador for the project
	Women are targeted by the armed elements	High	medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure that the women remain independent from the state security sector, -Clearly distinguish (yet include) the women from other actors in peace and security -Ensure a broad sensitisation campaign to clarify the role of women in support dialogue and victims of violence
	Radicalism groups reject all intervention of international actors	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure that capacity of local actors can remain engage -Discuss issue with UNDP partners and agree on action plan -Identify activities that can continue at the community level

Region	Risk	Impact *	Likelihood **	Mitigation Measures & Response
	New recruitment initiated by private security companies, and/or militias (Y4C)	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monitor closely the attendance of beneficiaries -Support the establishment of a strong case management system -Ensure that the mentors are following closely their mentees -Conduct tracer survey
	The incentive given cannot compete with those received armed groups and criminal activity	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct mapping about existing programmes -Initiate regular communication with stakeholders -Ensure that there is no competition between the programmes -Request the Ministry of Interior and National Security to conduct regular stakeholder meetings

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
PUNTLAND			
Mission to Garowe (Reporting and Monitoring Analyst- Coordination and Project management support- based in Hargeisa)	29 January – 5 February 2015	MOJRAR ADR ISSUES Summary remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the delays have stemmed from the issues of financial reporting. - The PL based CSP team must follow up with weekly capacity building exercises (further project management, reporting, auditing, etc) integrated into the work planning in order to see the initiative gain momentum and to avoid further delays. - prioritization). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Procurement plan of the MOJRAR – Planning for your Monitoring Missions. – Follow-up with key issues of the MOJRAR in their weak areas of ADR implementation. – Overall, all staff could use more follow-up trainings to ensure a thorough understanding of the Project management cycle, Results based management and Monitoring and Evaluation. .
Mission to Burtinle (Engineer Unit and CSP Team Leader based in Garowe)	18-27 January 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The mission has visited Burtinle Community Dispute Resolution House and FOWS contractor completed Foundation structure, wall structure, perimeter wall structure and roof structure of the building. The executed works are in line with the technical specifications and drawings provided by UNDP. The contractor is currently doing the finishing works of the building such as plastering, white washing, ceilings, electricity installation, fixtures and painting. – The mission visited the temporary Community Dispute Resolution House and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The mission had a meeting with the mayor and council secretariat of Burtinle district and community elders. The mayor and community requested construction of a concrete water tank and elevated fabric water tank, since the town does not have water piping system, which can be connected to the CDR house. Hence construction of concrete water tank and elevated fabric tank is very crucial in the project. – The contractor completed 60% of the building and first and 2nd milestone shall be

		observed the ongoing cases management system and met with the ADR team.	processed in Q2.
Mission to Dhahar (CSP Staff based in Garowe)	15-18 Feb-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission was carried out to verify ADR activities in Dhahar. - The center (rented CDR House) is now equipped and trained ADR staff are ready to implement the project but they needs a lot of monitoring so that they will work perpetually. - The ADR staff is well educed young people who are from big towns in Puntland so there could be a probability that they wouldn't stay the town permanently as the town is very small town. - There is no effective and efficient judicial system in the city. - In Dharhar, the CDRH is located the center of the town and is quite far from the rural areas. It is difficult the elders/sheikhs to visit daily therefore one of the recommendation - The newly constructed CDR house is very far from the center of the town so it will be difficult the elders to visit daily. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To have meeting with MOJ (ADR consultant) to discuss way forward and how the center will work effectively, since they have now the equipment and all essential furniture's. - In the upcoming projects to add the project awareness raising component in order all the people to understand the whole program and useful of the using CDR houses as well. - Monthly monitoring in the future to make sure the center is working properly - In the future if we are selecting new sites are selected there is a need to ensure we have to make sure that the new building is in the center of the town where the elders can have access to visit every time. - ADR staff contracts stipulate working hours are until 2:00pm. Elders always solve their cases in the afternoon so we discussed with MOJ in order staff to make their working hours flexible and can work in the afternoon to support elders when it is important. - There was a delay of distribution of the equipment's and furniture of newly selected districts so it became difficult the staff to start the project operation very smoothly. It is recommended in coming projects to distribute everything early so that the project implementation remains on target.
Mission to Bargal and Alula (CSP Staff based in Garowe)	8-16 February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A team consist of three UNDP colleagues including Area engineer and two other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There will be follow-up on the items identified in the report and further

		<p>colleagues from ALTP/PREP and CSP projects, two government representatives (MOPIC and MOLYS) conducted a need assessment in Bargal and Alluwla districts in Gandafuu region. The main objective of the mission was to understand the priority needs of the target communities and to carry out the general assessment of the targeted districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A comprehensive mission report was prepared with key areas for intervention, priority needs and challenges. 	<p>development of the Alternatives to Piracy programming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete agreements with partners (Y-PEER). - Activities for Alternatives to Piracy will commence in Q2.
SOMALILAND			
<p>Visit to Social Rehabilitation Centre, Hargeisa Somaliland</p> <p>(CSP staff and Engineer Unit based in Hargeisa)</p>	20 March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit was conducted to ensure activities are on point. - Work is underway and on target. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work is expected to be completed by June 2015. - Discussion on the handover to the MOJ must ensure use of the building and a clear TOR for intended uses of building and benefits to the communities.
<p>Visit to Social Rehabilitation Classes, Hargeisa Somaliland</p> <p>(CSP staff based in Hargeisa)</p>	27 th January, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A visit was conducted to see how classes are progressing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSP visit the Community Volunteer Activities to be undertaken by the YRE beneficiaries in Hargeisa Hospital to verify activities.
<p>Visit to Community Volunteer Activity at the Hargeisa Group Hospital.</p> <p>(CSP staff based in Hargeisa)</p>	29 th January, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A visit was conducted to oversee the Community Volunteer activity being carried out as part of YRE (Garbage Cleaning) undertaken by the youth beneficiaries in Hargeisa Group Hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centre staff to organize second Community Volunteer Activity to showcase the positive impact of the programme.
<p>Visit to Social Rehabilitation Classes, Hargeisa Somaliland</p> <p>(CSP staff based in Hargeisa)</p>	15 th January, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A visit was conducted to see how social rehabilitation classes are progressing and to assist the centre staff with the curriculum and beneficiary attendance keeping record. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSP staff to attend some of the Social Rehabilitation classes in order to assess quality of the teaching and percentage of beneficiary attendance. - CSP to deliver the remaining social

			rehabilitation manuals to the centre staff.
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SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Expenditure	Balance ^[1]	% Delivery	Comments
UNDP (TRAC)	400,000	375,948	7%	-	375,948	0%	
DFID	1,229,000	446,487	8%	210,136	236,351	4%	
Japan	3,019,302	3,154,955	59%	20,191	3,134,764	0.4%	
Norway	469,883	149,449	3%	135,900	13,549	3%	
SIDA	82,629	82,629	2%	45,887	36,742	1%	
Denmark	22,735	22,735	0.4%	15,466	7,269	0.3%	
Unfunded	125,057	-	2%	-	-	-	
TOTAL	5,348,606	4,232,203	81.4%	427,580	3,804,623	8.7%	

^[1] Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.